# AUSTRIAN ARMIES, CUT IN TWAIN, FLEE BEFORE SWEEP OF RUSSIAN HOSTS IN GALICIA THOUSA

### RUSSIANS PURSUE ROUTED AUSTRIANS INTO CARPATHIANS

Army Split in Twain by Czar's Wedge in Disorder. Hindenburg Halted in Poland by Ally's Plight,

The Austrian army, split by the wedge directed against it through the Russian force pointed at Cracow, is in disorderly flight. One section is falling back toward Cracow along the Poland-Galicia border, the other is strangling across the Carpathians into Hungary. Violent assaults are being administered to the enemy's rear guard in the Nida and Donajec River territory. The speedy dissolution of the Austro-German defense of Cracow must follow the great advantages gained by the Russians in Galicia.

The Russians are holding the Germans en the lower Vistula and the Pilica, where

en the lower Vistuia and the Pilica, where
the Germans are shattering their army in
repeated blows against the solid wall.
The defeat of the two Austrian armies
in Galicia has opened the way for a continuation of the Russian plan of campaign against Cracow and Silesia.
At the same time the forces opposing
the Germans along the Baura, before
Warsaw, is being constantly reinforced
and a retirement of Yon Hindenburg's
army there can be looked for any day.
The Austrians under General BoehmeErmoil, who advanced through the Carpathians toward the railway line from
Eymbark to Biedilska, and who were defeated on Christmas Day, have been
driven back to the mountains.
The Austro-German army commanded
by General Danki, which advanced eastward from Cracow to the Nida and Donajee rivers, was met by a superior force
and its right flank turned. It is now
withdrawing in disorder, leaving many
men and guns in the hands of the Ruselans.
Welle, the Austrian army in Northern

while, the Austrian army in Northern Galicia is retreating, the battle between the German and Russian forces in Poland continues a deadlock, with advances at some points offset by retirement in others. The master stroke of the Russians has crushed the Austrian forces, and it will be some time befere they can rally, reform and be in a position to give any material aid to the Germans. In the meantime, it is believed that Cracow will again be under slege before long.

long.
Official dispatches state that all the important passes in the Carpathians are now held by the Russians.

#### RUSSIAN, NOT U. S., CRUISER READY TO SHELL TRIPOLI

Captain Oman Denies Threat to Punish Syrian Town.

WASHINGTON, Dec. B.—An American cruiser did not threaten to bombard the port of Tripoli, Syria, according to a cable to Secretary of the Navy Danlels from Captain Oman, commander of the United States cruiser North Carolina, off

was the Russian cruiser Askold h threatened the bombardment, Oman reported. Previous reports from Athens had stated that the commander of the North Carolina had threatened to bombard

Tripoli to prevent an attack on French aublects who were being removed by the American steamship Virginia. Captain Oman said no American mer-chantman had been in that vicinity since

Captain Oman's report was: "On December 25 the Russian cruiser Askold sent boats with armed men on a reconnuissance near Tripoli at the vil-lage of Banais. Before arrival at the beach the boats grounded in shoal water

and the crews of the boats were jeered by At the theat of the Turkish authorities to imprison the boats' crews, they were informed that the Russian cruiser would bombard the village in such an trified Paris today. Despite the snow and event, and consequently no one was made prisoner. No shots were fired. "The Russian boats' crews left the

vicinity when the boats were floated. Since December 2 no American merchant vessel has been south of Alexandria. Reconnaisances off Beirut are frequently made by British, French and Russian vessels; everything is quiet at Beirut."

#### SERBS RENEW ASSAULTS ON AUSTRIAN FRONTIER

oress Border and Destroy Bridge at Semlin. VIENNA, Dec. 26.

A new battle between the Austrians and the Servians is developing in the southern theatre of war, according to an official report issued by the Austrian War

Swief

Two new frontier skirmishes have occurred in the south, and a new battle seems to be developing. The Servians have blown up the bridge at Semilin.

#### WARSHIPS AT DARDANELLES PLAN TERRIFIC ATTACK

Fourteen Buttleships Ready for Blow at Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12.—There are at least it British and French ships in the allied fleet off the western entrance of the Dardanelies. Apprehension was caused here today by reports that the fleet is preparing for another terrific attack against the Turkish forts defending the waterway.

A statement was taked by the Turkish headquarters arging the people to re-main sales and giving assurances that there was no chance of the Dardanalles being forced, owing to the strength of the Turnish forts.

It is reported that a fiset of French in the reported that a fiset of French

and Brillsby transports has joined the warships and that all are crowded with troops for the invasion of Turkish soil ar some as a juming can be effected.

#### TURKS FLEE RUSSIAN RAID

Cear's Forces Drive Foe Back in Transcautents.

PHTEROGRAD, Duc. 28. torsian services in the Turkish cam-

#### OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

RUSSIAN

On the 27th there was no impor-tant sognapaments between the lower Vistula and the Pilica Rivers. The German attacks were averywhere re-pulsed. The Germans suffered heavy losses, especially during a vain at-tack they made to the southeast of Skierniewice. Hetween the Pilles and the upper Vistula the enemy has now adopted

the defensive.
Our troops stormed the village of
Ssitniki, which was stubbornly defended by the Austrians. The enemy
has definitely evacuated the left bank
of the Nida. the defensive.

of the Nida.

To the south of the upper Vistula
on the front of Opatow-Bleen the fighting continues to develop to our advan-

The enemy's retreat in the resion of the Dukla passes and on the read to Lisko is becoming more and more precipitate and disorganized.

The efforts of the enemy to transport his forces from the direction of Czenstochowa toward the Carpathians was a complete failure, owing to our maneuvers.

maneuvers.

In the direction of Oiti (Transcaucasia) our troops, having crossed the
Laursin River, arrested the progress
of considerable Turkish forces. In
the region of Sart Kemysch the fighting is developing. On December 26,
in the region of Dutak, our advance
terminated in the occupation of the
line between Khamour and Agadene.
The Turks withdrew, having suffered
grave losses.

FRENCH In Beigium the village of St. Georges was captured by our troops, who have established themselves

From the Lys to the Somme the enemy has very violently bombarded

In the region of Echelle-St. Aubin-Le Quesnoy Pouchoir, northwest of Roye, calm prevails. Upon the front between the Somme and the Argonne we made some advances in the Argonne, in the forest of Le Cruerie, in the forest of Bolants and in the forest of Courtechausse we made progress. Upon the heights of

made progress. Upon the heights of the Meuse several counter attacks of the Germans have been repulsed. In the forest of Le Bouchot, to the northeast of Troyon, the enemy, who had captured our trenches near the redoubt of the forest of Brule, to the west of Apremont, have been forced to give up the captured positions after three successful counter attacks made by our troops

In Upper Alsace, after a very violent battle, we are investing Steinbach, and we have captured the ruins of the chateau to the northwest of the vil-

#### GERMAN

In the western theatre of hostilities we gained some ground near Nieuport (in West Flanders), and also southeast of Ypres, after unimportant en-gagements. Three French attacks weat of Senheim were repulsed. In East Prussia and Poland: On the

left bank of the Vistula our attacks have resulted in progress along the Rawka and Bzura (tributaries of the Vistula). South of Ilow and Lodz strong Russian attacks were repulsed. Several strong French attacks north west of St. Mihiel were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. We captured 200 prisoners. In the forest of Brules, west of Apremont, we advanced, capturing a fortified French trench and three machine guns.

#### AUSTRIAN

North of the Dukla Pass the Austrians have avoided a series of plan-ned Russian attacks and have main-tained their original positions. In the neighborhood of the Carpathian Ridge and in the plain between the Baura and the Donadec Rivers the enemy has delivered a series of attacks, all of which have been repulsed.

which have been repulsed.
On our south front there has been a few frontier skirmishes with the Servians that have been comparatively unimportant. At Semlin the Servians have been able to blow up a bridge.

#### ALLIES ADVANCE

SOUTH OF NIEUPORT Continued from Page One

main road from Roye to Amiens, recapture of lost trenches after violent charges and counter charges, and submud which covers the entire field of conflict, the fighting was renewed today with ferecity at many points according to the afternoon official announcement from the War Office.

The most pronounced gain was in the vicinity of Nicuport. There the Allies, after a series of conflicts, in which the after a series of connicts, in which the German lines were first battered with shells from the new French artillery which has just been placed in service, charged the suemy and drove the Ger-mans back beyond St. Georges, which was occupied. The battle was participated in by a strong French force and the losses on both sides were very heavy.

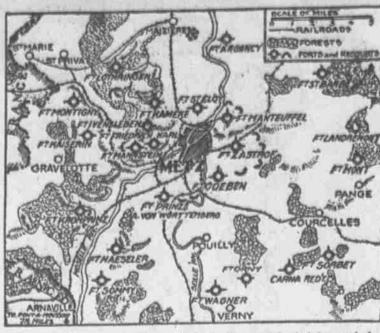
on both sides were very heavy.

General von Kluk's artillery has been shelling the Allies' tranches, which extend along the line from near Roys to Amiens. The villages of Echelle, Staurin, Quesnoy and Bouchoir have all been shelled in the last M hours and much demans has been done. The abelling is damage has been done. The shelling is believed here to be preliminary to another attempt on the part of the Germans in this vicinity to push their lines westward. attempt on the part of the Germans in this vicinity to push their lines westward. The line of tranches west of Apremont, from which the Germans disioded the French a few days ago, again are in the possession of the Allies. They were dearly gained, however, it requiring a series of three distinct counter-attacks before the Germans were finally forced to withdraw. The fighting was prolonged and of the most sanguinary character. The French would advance ever part of the ground following the shelling of the German positions, only to be subjected to a death-dealing raking with shrapnel, which could not be withstood. Finally, on the last attempt, the French forces dug themselves in almost within touch of the German tranches. Grenades and explosive bombs were thrown into the trenches, attling and wounding bundrads of Germans. Finally, the latter were compelled to retire and the French in trumph recocupied their former positions at this point.

Russians bave crosped the Laurein Mr. Wisen said the President ban driving the active They have driven back the Surks belind a funder has the Surks belind a freed in piacing his stamp of approval are the Surks belind a more particular faction. Mr. Wisen on one particular faction. Mr. Wisen was amployed out a ranch owned by William Randolph Hearst on Lagrans, as his or solding and food.

The first in the sheet Yurkish his out firms a surface of the policy of the surface of the surfa

STRONG FORTS DEFENDING METZ



Mets, the German stronghold in Lorraine, is defended by a circle of forts of modern type, most of them having been built since 1899. The old forts, in which the French offered desperate resistance in The old forts, in which the French offered desperate resistance in 1870, were too close to the city, and the new chain was built at an average distance of 9000 yards from the borders of Metz. The chief of the new outer circle permanent forts, beginning with the right bank of the Moselle, are Forts Haeseler, Somme, Wagner, Orny, Sorbey, Mont, Landremont, St. Barbe, Argency, Lothringen, Montigny, Kaiserin and Kronprinz. The three forts which would first be in the range of the guns of the French advancing from Arnaville are Forts Haeseler and Somme on the right bank of the Moselle and Fort Kronprinz on the left bank. and Fort Kronprins on the left bank.

#### GERMANY DOOMED. WHINES AT DEFEAT

Continued from Page One gium, where the last army of occupation is still engaged in its horrible task of bullying and plundering the wrotched-victims. The story of Germany's treat-ment of Belgium and that part of France it is now occupying has not yet been told. I learn from American friends who have just returned from Belgium that when the world hears the full horrors of what happened in Belgium it will put the horrors of the Cawnpore in the back-

CHARGES BLACKMAIL. But for the fine American diplomacy of your representative in Brussels, Brand Whitlock, and the supreme generosity of the American people, the Germans would have succeeded in starving the little nation which they have not been ashamed o despoil. It seems almost incredible but it is true that the wealthy German Empire is not ashamed to levy medieval tolls in the form of demands for huge sums of money, supplies and the like. If it be that there is one peace-at-any-price advocate left in England, there is certainly none bold enough to come out in public and say that he is on the side of this German blackmail. I can't understand how any German-American can support outrages of this kind. Your pub-lic hasn't realized that no revolution, no war, not the whole story of Napoleon's paign are as anything compared with this Armageddon. Even in England within sound of the German guns, there are people who imagine that this struggle

are people who imagine that this struggle may terminate in 1915.

I don't understand the basis of their calculation. The Kaiser, or to use his official military title, All-Highest War Lord, now says that England provoked and prepared for this war, yet in August he referred to our army as "General French's contemptible little army." Had we prepared we shouldn't have started with a little army. We weren't much more pre-pared for a land war with Germany than the United States is. Had we been ready the campaign might have been short. As it is, although we have over 2,000,000 men in training, we have as yet comparatively few in the field. Our part in the war cannot begin until we get our men at the front. The first of our new armies cannot enter the fighting until spring, and the task of driving the entrenched Germans out of France and Belgium will be slow. The invasion of Germany itself must, of recessity, be a task of vast dimensions.
You ask me if I believe the necessary army can be raised by voluntary service.
Personally, I don't. You'll remember that

you could not do so in 1881. My personal belief is that we shall be obliged to adopt conscription as you eventually did. We regard our struggle with the same intengity as did both the North and the South in 1851. We are fighting as we did 100 years ago against Napoleon, against the domination of Europe by a military oligarchy. We shall fight with all of the resources of our manhood, our shipyards, our wealth, our British tenacity. We will go under rather than give in. You ask me do I think Germany can

be strangled and the war ended by star-vation and attrition. I believe it can, but the process will be one of years rather than of months. Germany is a self-supporting country in almost every article necessary for war and for the support of her unfortunate people. Some American friends have urged that we establish in Washington some rival organization similar to that of Ambas-sador Bernstorff, Doctor Dernburg and the German-Americans and other mold-ers of public opinion for the purpose of informing the American public regarding the British attitude. But our case, in my opinion, needs no such effort. The bullying of Belgium, the huge sum de-manded from French towns in blackmail.

bullying of Heigium, the huge sum demanded from French towns in blackmail, the killing of women and children at Bearborough—not as the Germans pretend in a fortress, but in a seaside resort like Atlantic City—the dropping of bombs on Paris from aeroplanes—which has been stopped owing to American intervention—not to mention Louvain, Mechlin, etc., all provide us with all of the answers we require to German militarism.

My French friends tell me that they have no intention whatever of replying to German's accusations in the United States. They will rely entirely on American fair play and American friendship for the nation that came to their help in the war of the Revolution. Russia regards with disdain the German attacks in the United States, and so far as the Japanese are concerned. Americans must admit they have kept strictly to the latter of their agreement with the Allies.

PRAISES AMERICA.

PRAISES AMERICA. HOME FROM MEXICO WITH

PLEA FOR INTERVENTION
init soil to soil As seen from this side of the Atlantic, the German efforts to frighten Americans

var has aroused much enthusiasm over here. The only new determining factor in warfare is the aeroplane, the inven-tion of Wilbur and Orville Wright, of Dayton, O. Your Ambassador at Berlin, Gerard; your late Ambassador at Faris, Herrick, have earned the thanks of the Allies and even of Germany. Your gifts to our Red Cross, your hospital ship, your American ambulance in Paris, your Santa Claus ship have evidenced Amer-

lean sympathy and efficiency.

We have been extraordinarily patient in Great Britain about war, so patient that numbers of our people had begun to think that the day of wars was over. that numbers of our feathers was over.

The Kaiser and his agent, Prince Henry, duped the members of our Governments, diplomatists, business men, university professors in both our country and yours while he perfected this machine of his. Some of his satellites really persuaded themselves that this military monster of a war engine was an engine of peace. Others on both sides of the Atlantic were bighly placed toadles, whose views were placed toadles, whose views were

entirely twisted by favor of the royal It is fortunate that the German army and the present German government have produced no Bismarck, no Von Molike, no Von Roen. It is a superb organization with no brains at the top. A Bismarck would have known that Canada would have rushed to the help of the mother country with its wonderful supply of men, war material and money. A Bismarck would have at least one strong friend among the neutral nations. The German soldiers have proved themselves possessed of magnificent courage, and the story of the death of Admiral von Spee and his two sons in the battle off the Falkland Islands has aroused, I among all the story of the words of the story of sure, almost as much sympathy in England as in Germany. The Allies have foes worthy of their steel, and the fine flower of England wil be sent forth against the war lord in aid of France, Belgium, Russia, Servia, Montenerro and Japan with affection and enthusiasm by the mothers affection and enthusiasm by the mothers and sisters of England, but with the same enthusiasm that won Trafalgar and Waterloo a century back.

#### NEW DASH ON WARSAW. REPORTED GERMAN PLAN

Berlin Announces Heavy Losses to Allies in West.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.-Today's official eports throw little light on the general ituation, although minor gains are re-orted against the Russians in Poland. boried against the Russians in Poland.
There it is stated the German lines have been advanced at a number of points on the lower Vistula. Fighting continues southeast of Skierniwice and between the Pilica and the upper Vistula. The weather, however, continues to hamper against advance and around to called general advance and ground is gained

terally by inches.
Intimations are given at headquarters that another important movement is im that another important movement is im-pending in the East, but no hint as to just what is contemplated can be learned. However, there is an air of great con-fidence averywhere in official circles that a trap soon will be sprung which will have an important bearing on the Rus-sian attempts to retain. Warsaw. In the West the situation is reported unchanged. The warm weather of the last few days turned the country into bogs that are still impassible, aithough now that frost has again set in it is ex-pected the fighting soon can be re-

In Aleace the French continue their efforts to advance against Muelhausen, but so far without success. The French attacked near Arras, and also in the icinity of Verdun, but were driven back with enormous lesses by the German armies there.

#### **GERMANS CLAIM PROGRESS** AT NIEUPORT AND YPRES

French Attacks Repulsed at St. Mihiel and in Alsace.

Mihiel and in Aleace.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.

The German official statement, issued this afternoon, is in several respects in direct contradiction to the French claims. In the vicinity of Nieuport and to the south and east of Ypres, the statement says, the German army has gained some ground. Northwest of St. Mishlel a determined French attack in force is stated to have been repulsed and 200 prisoners taken. At the forest of Brules, west of Apremont, the Germans captured ons trench, in which were taken three French machine guns. An attack on Sennsheim (Carnay), in Alsace, has been repulsed.

According to the report, the situation along the Visitula in the castern theatre of the war remains unchanged. The German attacks along the Burra and Rawka are progressing slowly. South of inow and Lods a strong Russian attack has been repulsed.

#### LOSES HIS OWN CASE

Witness' Testimony Causes Court to Set Anide \$1000 Verdict.

His own testimony lost a 1989 damage suit entered by Harry J. Fricker against the Rapid Tracelt Company.

A verdict of 1980 had been previously rendered in favor of Fricker for personal injuries austained in a collision between his motor cycle and an automobile of the company at Waterloo street and Lehigh assesses.

Avenue. When the case came up today before Judge Ralaton in Company Place Court No. 4. Wricker said that he incked to mitter the orght nor left hafters being struck by the exist.

The Judge asserted that the testivency chosen are negligation to the part of the definitions and set saids the feature par-

### BELGIUM DEPENDENT UPON AID FROM U.S., SAYS PHILADELPHIAN

Country a Veritable Prison and People Subjected to Severest Treatment, Edward Burton Robinette Reports.

Belgians are still looking to America to relieve the distress and suffering that dally are increasing in that country. This statement was made in London yesterday by Edward Burton Robinette, a member of the Philadelphia banking firm of George S. Fox & Bons. Mr. Robinette has just completed an automobile tour of Belgium, and declares the country is a veritable prison, that the people are subjected to the severest treatment and that their state is deplorable.

The description of Belgian conditions is contained in a dispatch published in the New York Sun today. The authenticity of the interview is vouched for in a cablegram received in this city today by C. C. Harrison, Jr., from the American Commissioner in London.

MR. ROBINETTE'S STORY,

he story told by Mr. Robinette is: "Old men, women and children are dyng because the right kind of nourish ment for sufferers from various diseases cannot be obtained and before long, unless supplies keep pouring into the cour try, healthy Belgian men and women will die of actual starvation. But before that happens the pangs of hunger will probable drive them to measures. but desperate, which will bring a terrible retribution from the army of

ecupation. occupation.

"Burnt indelibly upon my memory are pictures of Louvain, Malines, Lierre, Duffel, Vise and Temines. In these towns, which have populations ranging from 6000 to 60,000, the destruction was so terrible that it reminded me of Pompeli. The only difference was that bricks and walls are still standing and look newer than in Pompell. In Vise, for instance, with a population before the war of 66,000. had heard that only three houses were left standing, but Dr. Wickliffe Rose, chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation Commission, who is now in Belgium studying conditions, told me that he could find only one house not burned. I myself was unable to find even one.

FEW RESIDENTS VISIBLE. "With the exception of Vise, where only one or two families have returned to their ruined homes, the burgomasters of the various towns say that 60 to 80 per cent. of the population has returned A casual observer motoring through the country would not think this true, as so few people are visible. On closer examination one finds a family, or what is left of it, in the cellar or behind the charred and broken walls, with the broken places in the windows filled with bits of bricks "Here they live without protection or a conditions. None, except in isolated in-stances, has decent bedding or sufficient clothes. The weather during the week of my trip was very bad and it will become worse, but even under these conditions the people could live if sufficient food were furnished them. Yet, paradoxically. many districts meat may be had, and is today even cheaper, in some places,

than normally. The reason is that the people have no fodder and sell what cat-tle they have left. M PER CENT. DESTITUTE

"These people now face a lack of dairy products, such as butter and milk. At Malines there is no milk at all. However, the great need is for bread and salt, and in many places for potatoes. There is practically no wheat, flour or sait in Belgium except that shipped by the relief commission. The percentage of the population which is absolutely destitute is 30. Everywhere I went I was told that by the end of January it would be 50 per cent. "This information I got from reliable business men and bankers in Liege, where I stayed overnight with M. Van where I stayed overnight with M. Van Hoegaerden, whose firm employs more than 6000 in its steel works and also owns extensive coal fields. Van Hoogaerden told me that Liege had been without bread for a couple of days the week before. The commission is now getting wheat and flour through, and while I was in Liege four boatloads were received from Rotterdam.

"As I watched the roor being fed! Brussels and as I say them standing! groups in the thickly populated cities of Liege, Namur, Charlevol and Mons, with hunger and despair hunting them. I pic-tured what might happen if the flour and wheat and salt which our own and other countries are generously supplying should give out. One of the first places I visited give out. One of the first places I visited was Malines, where the people had been on the verge of starvation several times.

When I was there they were greatly distressed lest the supplies should again give out before relief could come from Ameri-

PHILADELPHIA FOOD ARRIVES. "Happily I found when I returned to totterdam that a salpment would arrive in Malines in time to prevent privation. was part of that shipped from Philadelphia. On the day I left Rotterdam of Arch Street. eight boatloads sent on the canals five were from the Philadelphia, shipment

were from the Philadelphia shipment. They go to Ghant. Namur, Antwerp and Brussels and will be fine New Yoar's presents. I saw 300 tens of supplies shipped on canal boats in one day. This is magnificent work.

"On the day that I left Namur I was told by Baron de Gasiffier, head of the Belgiam Commission co-operating with ourse there, that he understood there was great suffering in Tamines, south of Charlerol. Little neems to be known of the isrribis ordess undergone by the people of this town. I went there and found it almost totally desiroared. At the Town Hall I found a bread line resching some distance up the street, all those in it waiting for the half leaf and pint of soup which they received. The Burgomaster and the Relief Committee showed me that



DAYLIGHT BOOK SHOP 17th and Chestner Sts.

the supply of bread was sufficient for the next day only, as they had received only one small shipment through Namur from the relief commission. Out of a population of 600 employed in the coal mines and chemical and sinsa works, about 400 had returned. They are now practically populless."

ALL BELGIUM SUFFERING. Mr. Robinette goes on to speak of the staggering problem confronting America, o which alone Beigium can turn. He

in the state of the second destitute. It is not only the poor and destitute. It is all Belgium. Industry has stopped, trade has disappeared, credit is smashed. Even at 5 cents a day per capita the cost of supplying food is \$10,000,000 a month. The Belgians are a proud people. They pay some and would like to pay all, but it is impossible. They pay \$0,000,000 francs (\$8,000,000) war indemnity a month and the remnant of their savings is rapidly dwindlins.

Speaking of transportation difficulties. Mr. Robinette says that it is virtually impossible to get the use of the railways for the distribution of food, as the Germans need them for their transportation purposes, and, although the Germans are co-operating spiendidly, there are times when the food is shipped by rail that the shipments are held up for days while the people are in want. Mr. Robinette points out that the canals from South Rotterdam through Belgium are the only alternatives to the railways and Robinette points out that the canals from South Rotterdam through Belgium are the only alternatives to the rallways and these are blocked, in many cases, by bridges which are down. Where the bridges are standing, he says, it is at times impossible to get through on account of the high water.

"In regard to the attitude of the Germans," concludes Mr. Robinette, "I want to say that I found them to be co-operating in every possible way with the representative of the commission in various centres. As far as could be learned they are living up to their agreement to the

are living up to their agreement to the letter. No food shipped by the commis-sion has been taken by them."

#### ESSAD PASHA IN ITALY

Albanian Ruler Will Head Troops From Brindisi.

ROME, Dec. 29.-Essad Pashs, elected head of the Albanian Government by a vote of the Senate after the flight of vote of the Senate after the flight of Prince William of Wied, arrived yester-day at Brindisi, an Italian port opposite Aviona, on an Italian war vessel. A number of transports are being loaded with troops at Brindisi and Essad Pasha will return with them.

His wife and daughter, who accom-panied him to Italy, will remain in this country.

#### FRENCH DIRIGIBLES DROP **BOMBS ON SARREBURG**

Aeroplanes Continue Bombardment of Metz Defenses.

PARIS, Dec. 29. The Government announced this after-noon that French dirigible balloons have combarded the railway station at Sarre-nerg and other points along the railway

ours and other points along the railway line to Avricourt.

French aeroplanes continue to fly over Metz and to drop bombs on the German hangars at Frascatti and other points in

#### DEATH SHUNS GRAVE DIGGER

Man Knocked Off Railroad Bridge Escapes With Slight Injuries.

James Kane, who makes his living o eath, narrowly escaped death today when e was struck by a freight train while rossing the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Manayunk on the way to his work in West Laurel Hill Cemetery. The train crew cannot understand how it was that Kane was not hurled down to the river

more than 60 feet below.

Kane was taken to St. Timothy's Hospital in the Manayunk police patrol, where it was found that he was suffering only from shock, a severe laceration of the scalp and contusions of the body. He lives at 486 Ripka street, Manayunk. and is employed at the cemetery as a grave digger and general utility man.

ANGRY FATHER SENTENCED

Arrested After He Objected to Daughter Entertaining Caller.

W. Van Damacker, 48 North Paxon street, was sentenced to 38 days in the county prison by Magistrate Boyle, in the 59th street and Lancaster avenue poce station today, after his wife had testi-ed he caused a disturbance in the house cause he objected to his daughter enertaining a caller. Van Damacker said he thought he was

#### "boss of the house" and became angry when his wife upheld the daughter, ARMY BILL REPORTED

Carries \$101,144,000, Including \$300,000 for Aeroplanes and Armoned Cars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- Carrying a

total of \$101,144,000, the army appropriation hill was reported today by Representativa Hay, chairman of the House Military The bill carries \$200,000 for an increase in the aeroplane corps of the army and the sum of \$50,000 for the manufacture and purchase of armored motorcars.

Berg & Berg Sale Confirmed On application of Henry N. Wessels, coursel for Simon Abrahams, receiver for Berg & Berg, Judge Sulsberger, in Common Pleas Court No. 2, today confirmed the sale of the stock, fixtures, book accounts, etc., at the North Front stress tore of the embarrassed concern at 2042-44-60 North Front street, for 217,000. The purchaser is J. Sporkin & Sons, manurers of cloaks and suits, of

### ACROSS THE YSER AS STORM SWEEPS LINE

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King Albert's Forces Gain Strong Position on Right Bank - German Attacks Repulsed at Three Points.

PARIS, Dec. 28. Although a savere storm has been raging over the greater part of the battle front since Sunday night, fighting is still in progress at some points. The German utilized the stormy weather in an effort to deliver surprise attacks in West Flan-

ders, east of Amiens and on the heights of the Meuse, but all were repelled.

The Belgians have crossed the Yser in considerable numbers north of Dixmuds, and have strengthened their positions on. Correspondents in the rear say that the Belgians, as a result of five days' sapping, captured nearly 5000 Germans, with only mall losses to themselves.

amali losses to themselves.

A hard struggle is in progress among the sand dunes of the North Sea coast, northeast of Lombaertayde, where the French are trying to extend their lines in the direction of Westende.

It is reported from Furnes that two.
German aeroplanes have arrived at Heyat
for "use in the German aerial invasion
against England."

against England."

French sytillery, working in a snowstorm, is shelling the works defending
Muelhausen (in Alsace) upon the west.

'In the report sent from German general headquarters to the Berlin newspapers it was stated that the French
would find difficulty in proving that their
artillery could gain the upper hand
against the German guns. Have the Germans forgotten the staff order published
in the Frankfurter Zeitung on December
8, in which the German commander-in-, in which the German commander-in chief of the south German army congrat-ulated the German troops upon the gal-lantry they displayed under the most violent fire of the French artillery, which they had been unable to oppose with equal effectiveness?"

#### FORTY TRAINS OF DEAD HAULED TO FURNACES

German Killed Borne to Crematories. Invader's Winter Plans.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Dec. 29 .- During the last few days forty trains from Nieuport, Dixmude and Ypres have gone through Maubeuge to Charlerol, These trains were filled with bodies, which are to be burned in huge furnaces.

Maubeuge has no lack of coal, but
the supply of gas is still cut off, and
other necessaries of life have reached famine prices.

famine prices.

Up to the present the inhabitants have been well treated. The Germans have started several cafes, which are kept open until very lats hours. The temporary proprietors are all Germans.

From the extent of preparations for defensive works undertaken by the Germans they seem preparity to winter in mans they seem preparing to winter in

\$16,000,000 WAR LEVY ON CITE Germans Force Valenciennes to P Heavy Toll.

BOULOGNE, Dec. 29.—Since early Se tember the Germans have been in Vale ciennes. An inhabitant who was allowleave town gives the following

"During the first five days requisition imposed by the Germans amounted ; 50,000,000 francs (\$18,000,000). They took a hostages four councillors who were a rested and kept in prison a week, the released. Since then the hostages have

"The female portion of the population has been treated with respect. No jet ely has been stolen. Valenciannes is completely isolated. No correspondence can take place with the inhabitants."

EX-SULTAN'S GOODS SEIZED

LONDON, Dec. 29.—All lands and property of Abbas Milma, the former Khedive in Egypt have been seized, according a news agency dispatch from Cairo. cause of a charge that he took \$125.00 from the Egyptian Treasury funds with him to Constantinople, to which he fied him to Constantinople, to which before the beginning of the war.

#### STORM-BATTERED SHIP HERE

The William Took 55 Days to Come

From Gefle, Sweden.

Silent testimeny to the grim struggle the Swedish steamship William had in crossing the Atlantic was presented to-day by the battered appearance of the vessel as she lay at her dock at the foot of Callowhill street. From the starboard davits a lifeboat was missing. This habeen tora from its place by tremendouseas in a storm and washed overboar. The ventilators and rails were bent at the bridge battered in.

In the voyage of 15 days from Ge. Sweden, heavy seas raked the craft frestem to stern. Food and fuel range that the gainst wind and wave on it trations. Captain Westerberg changed wessel's course and put into Halifas renew supplies before coming here. From Gefle, Sweden.

TRUSSES ELASTIC STOCKINGS ADDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, ETC. Lady attendant, Purchasa FLAVELLS direct from the factory.

## REPAIR YOUR PAVEMENT

To Real Estate Owners and Tenants:

Under the law you are responsible for defects in your pavements, causing personal injuries. If damages are recovered against the City, suit will be brought against you and you will have to pay. A few dollars spent now for repairs may save you hundreds; will help to give work to the unemployed; and may prevent needless suffering to a fellow being.

> MICHAEL J. RYAN, City Solicitor.